From the Boston Journal, Feb. 14.]
The Americans of Worcester city and county lida "jubilee" in the City Hall in Worcester last ening, for the purpose of rejoicing over the State ctory achived last fall in Massachusetts, and of neadting in regard to the present and future process of the party. The affair was got up in a very editable manner, and was carried out with perfect occess. Among the invited guests present were a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Presint of the Senate, Hon. Alexander DeWitt, memor of Congress from the Ninth district, and other notemon of prominence in the American ranks, tween five and six hundred sat down to the supset, which was furnished by Mr. Augustus Marrs, and did credit to him as a caterer for public assembles. Across the end of the hall, in rear of the afform, was an inscription, as follows:—

escorted to the American Hall and thence to the City Hall.

After the company was seated at about 3j o'clock "His Excellency the Governor, and other invited guests" were announced, and they entered the Hall smid great applause. The Divine blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Adams of Worcester, and a half hour was spentin discussing the feast of good things.

Mr. Dexers then introduced Hon. George W. Richardson us the President of the evening. Mr. Richardson on taking the chair, said he had but one precept to serve to-night, and that was to hold all present to bail in the bonds of Americanism. He bade all a cordisl and hearty welcome to this first festival of the Americans of the Heart of the Commonwealth, and "I do it (he said) from the Springfield Platform." (Great applause.) He alluded happily to the presence of his Excellency, and said most of us have visited this hall under different scenes. He saw a tree planted here, and what the fruits of it would be he did not know; but when he saw those who planted it undertake to cultivate it without a gardener, he knew it would fail. He concluded with the sentiment:—

Our welcome to our friends—It is as warm, as hearty and setting a superior of the Heart of the

luded with the sentiment:—
Our welcome to our friends—It is as warm, as hearty nd as true, as the pulsations of the "Heart of the ommonwealth" for Americanism and freedom." Messrs. J. Waldo Denny and Z. K. Pangborn were then announced as the toastmasters of the evening, and the first regular toast was given as fol-

The Union—The real estate of "Uncle Sam;" may it never be encumbered, mortgaged or parcell dout. "Uncle Sam;" will hold it safely, so long as "Young Sam" is everseer and manager of the property.

A letter from Joel T. Headley, Secretary of State of New York, was read in response.

The second sentiment was:— A letter from Joel T. Headley, Secretary of State of New York, was read in response.

The second sentiment was:—

Massachusetts—We can punityroudly to her position, and say of her, in the language of her greatest statesman, we "Shall enter into no encemium upon Massachusetts—she steed a cone—there she stands! behold her as she is!"

Gov. Gardner was introduced to respond, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He returned his heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception, and said that the American victory in Massachusetts last fall declared in the words of the sentiment—"there she stands; behold her as she is!" She reaffirmed under the most disheartening circumstances the declaration of the previous year, and she intends by her vote in the coming election to sustain American principles. For one, he knew of no spot in Massachusetts where he would prefer assembling to rejoice over this victory than in this hall. He was accustomed to talk plainly, and he was not aware that he had any sentiments which he would wish to conceal anywhere. He had arrived at too far an advanced period in life to forgo this habit of talking plainly, and therefere he alluded to this hall. He rejoiced over the results of the election because it taught those men who appeared as leaders in that movement organized here, that they could not discard American principles under the plea of subserving the cause of freedom. He rejoiced because of their failure in the attempt to strike down a man who they knew had not spoken the first word, done to the sentiment of freedom; but who had given evidence in June, and at other times, that he was prepared to make any sacrifices to promote that cause. But, he said, we have met to congratulate each other over an American victory. We come not not as democrate, or whigs, or republicans, but as Americans; and he rejoiced to meet such a collection of the enlight tened and intelligent Americans of Worcester and its vicinity. He could not thank them as he ought for the expression of confidence which they had once principle, he asked, has the democratic party in all parts, which it can go into that campaign? Can any one tell? [A voice—Slavery.] Well, I grant that is one principle on which, to a great extent, it is united. He had recently seen the platforms of the democrats of several different States—Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Indiana and one other State—and as he contrasted them he believed they could hardly fuse and run together in one common mould. Then of the while party: what is there peculiar to lit! it reminded him of the story of the black fellow who was out upon the river in his boat, and was upset. He climbed on the top of his boat and ouried up his legs to keep clear of the sharks, and at length betook himself to prayer. He prayed, "Oh Lord, if there be a Lord, aver my soul, if I have got a soul." So he said, if there be a while party, and if it has got any principle, what is it? Then there is the republican party. What single principle has it got peculiar to itself, which is co-extensive with the Union, and agreed upon. The party itself is co-extensive with only one-half of the Union, and its principles cannot extend beyond the party. There is no party but the American farty which has a principle for itself, which is co-extensive with the Union, and agreed upon. The party twich has a principle for lassis which is co-extensive of the existence of a university of political opinions under a democratic form of government, and asked, is it not strange that all parties that have here-fore existed have been engrossed with questions of material wealth, and have not struck down to the vital principle of the universal equality of individual man, and the substitution of American ideas against the dogmas which came to us from the old world? Parties have been divided upon these material question until this evil has been esting up the vitals of our attents. For eigens have come here and demanded of us that we shall exclude the Bible from our schools; that we shall exclude the Bible from our schools; that we shall exclu

come near our stove to warm you until you have brought forth works meet for repentance. (Great applause.) In concluding, he again thanked the

Americans of Worcester for their support, and told them if they had known their strength they would have swept the county and the heart of the State. Now you know it, and if you don't sweep the county next time, you are not the boys I take you to be. Remember that the next time is to decide the destinies of the nation as well as the State. Be united; and give up everything before you give up principle. (Great applause.)

As the Governor sat down, three hearty cheers were given for him.

The next sentiment was—

Hon. E. C. Barer, President of the Senate, was introduced, and returned his thanks for the honor of responding to the sentiment. No sentiment would better meet his feelings than this. He loved to think of the fearlessness of the American party in this room. He had some recollections of this room—some not very pleasant; others that are extremely pleasant. He saked if any party which could go out from the dark night which settled down here on Sept. 20, and create such a consternation, is not entitled to the appellation of "fearless." But one star could guide the American party, and that star is principle. It went into that context, and it is victorious and jubilant, and not here only; but all over the country there is the same feeling of jubilance as is found here over the result of that fearless effort of the American party. But it is not yet done with fearlessness. It has tried it once and it knews what it is good for, and we will use it again in years to come. Mr. Baker then took for his text the words, "Our aim is the elevation of man," and spoke at some length, claiming that the aim of the American party is to carry out the mission of this republican government, which is to prove that the highest civilization is compatible with security of government and the rights of every man, woman and child. This new problem is now being solved. The best way to aid in the solution of the American party, by sustaining a free religion and free schools. This is the object of this party. Its principles are not sectional, but they are spread all over the land, and commend themselves to the heart and judgment of every thinking man. Mr. Baker spoke at some length, claiming that the American party had redeemed its pleages, and in that redemption is the guaranty that willing man the prospects of the party were never so favorable as now. It has but to keep on its occurre and be ready for all that may assail it. It must expect a fight with the present imbect' enational administration; it could not expect, much aid from the party wh

Mr J. C. Scott, of Blackstone, was introduced to respond, and said:—As for the Blackstone Valley, we are all right. We have passed through the fire, and all you see here to-night is the pure gold. We are preparing to meet the elections before us, and we will show in the next election that Worcester county south is all right. He closed with a set-timent, the nub of which was, "Gardner never surrenders." surrenders."
Sixth regular toast :-

The Granite State—All bonor to her American boys, ir movesble as the gravite hills in their attachment to American principles; what they have once done so well, they will shortly do again—"only a little more so"—we wait with conddent anticipation for the next edition of Metcal'e's Reports.

we wait with confident anticipation for the next edition of Metcal'e's Reports.

Col. A. O. Briwster was introduced to respond, and indulged in some reflections on the convention on the 20th of September, when Gov. Gardner was thrown overboard. He then eulogised New Hampshire and Daniel Webster, who, he said, if he could rise from his grave, would say, "Americans, I am with you and for you." He predicted that victory was sure to perch on the banner of the American party in the New Hampshire election in March. She will stand side by side with Massachusetts. He then asked where are we and what are we to do about it? The last victory he considered more brilliant than the former. He predicted that higher honors yet awaited the Governor, and yet no contingency on arise into which he can go and come out more gloricus. Where are we? he asked. We stand on a platform with two planks, and they are united together by the bond of union. Americanism and freedom united together, and woe to that man who has the boldness to disavow the one or disown the other. We are to stand upon this platform, for it is broad, strong and comprehensive enough to receive any man who will place himself upon it.

Fitchburg—Farous for its enterprise, its growth, its handse me girle, and especially for being the banner town of Americanism in Worce ter county. Wha ever division there may be on local questions there will be no division among the American toys when they are needed for the battle.

Wh. B. Wood, Esq., of Fitchburg, responded, and

Wm. B. Wood, Esq., of Fitchburg, responded, and spoke eloquently upon the doctrine of the American party, which, he said, is that "Americans shall rule

Eighth regular sentiment:—

Our Native American Mechanics—They have created the only order of nobility in the land, that of honest active only order of nobility in the land, that of honest have. They will see to it that no patents of nobility are issued to alien intruders, and that workingmen, is this country, are never made slaves.

Lieut Gov. Benchley was introduced to respond, and was most cordially received. He thanked the audience for his reception, and the people of Worcester for their repeated manifestations of confidence. He expressed a warm sympathy for his brother mechanics, and eulogised their intelligence. He dilated at some length upon the principles of the American party, and said he believed the sentiment was gaining ground day by day. He closed by expressing his gratification at meeting so many of the Americans of Worcester, and hoping that this feetival would strengthen the bonds of union and harmony.

Ninth regular sentiment—

Ninth regular sentiment—
The Free State Men in Kansas—We give them our hearts and our hands, and bid them "God speed," for we relieve that rative our citizens should control the government—actual settlers should fix the institutions for the Territories; and that all interlopers and invaders from foreign localities should be served with a summary process of ejectment.

and gave as a sentiment—

K. N.—K. for Kaneas—N. for nativism; put which of
them you please first—we go for both.

The next sentiment was—
To the Memory of the Politically Great Defunct—Most preminent of whom, we mention—Franklin Pierce.

Preminent of whom, we mention—Franklin Pierce.

Response by the band—"Death March."

Many other sentiments were given, and noble and happy responses were made, but we have no room to recoid them. Among the speakers were Micab Dyer, of Boston; Rev. John Prince, of Essex; Wilder S. Thurston, of Lancaster; Frederick Parker, of Templeton; Alderman Wall, and J. W. Denny, of Worcester, and several others. The festivities were kept, up until nearly two o'clock, when the out-of-toy, n delegates took the cars for home.

The festival passed off very satisfactorily and pleasantly to all those present.

Professo, Henry, of Washington, has been investigating—uno at the direction of the government—the causes which produce discoloration in marble. This is found to be owing to the previous absorption by the marble of water, holding in solution organic matter, together with the absorption of water from the marker in which the absorption of water from the mortar in which the stones were placed. To illustrate the process, Professor El supposed a fine capillary tabe with its lower and insurersed in water, whose internal diameter was sufficiently small to allow the liquid to rise to the top to be exposed to the atmosphere. Evaporation would take place at the upper surface of the column, and new ortions of water would be drawn up to supply the loss; and if this process were continued, any material which might be contained in the water would be found deposited at the top of the tube, the point of evaporation. It, however, the lower portion of the tube were not furnished with a supply of water, the evaporation at the top would not take place, and the deposition of foreign matter would not be exhibited, even though the tube itself were filled with water

even though the tube itself were filled with water impregnated with impurities.

CAUSE OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Mr. Fairbairn was some time since appointed by the British Association of Science to make experiments in respect to ascertaining the cause of boiler explosions. He therefore had a boiler made so as to determine not only the proportionate strength of boilers, but also in relation to their management. The boiler was 17 feet in diameter, with two internal tubes, 3 feet in diameter. It stood a pressure of 80 lbs. on the square inch, but at 100 one of the tubes collapsed. The object was to discover a means of proportioning the strength of all the parts, because, as Professor Fairbairn believes, the majority of explosions arise from an excess of steam.

plosions arise from an excess of steam.

THE NEW RIPLE.

The peculiarities of a new rifle are, that it has a moderated groove, is a foot shorter than the United States rifle, and can readily be fired ten times per minute, and from this to sixteen times by an expert hand. It is loaded at the breech, which receives the the cartridge by an operation not unlike the opening of a pair of scissors, and with nearly the same fa-cility. The small pocket pistols are calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry

cility. The small pocket pistols are calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol, with a range of five hundred yards; a crifle, suitable for infantry, with a range of one mile; and a large gun will throw a two ounce ball, or a small shell, one mile and a half. It is claimed for this new weapon that it will set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles. A good marksman has hit a target a foot square, at a distance of a third of a mile, 97 times out of 100 shots, with with this rifle; and it is said that it will throw a ball with sufficient force to perforate an inch board at the distance of a mile.

IMPROVED RAILWAY AXLES.

An Irish mechanic has taken out a patent at the British office, for some improvements in axles and axle boxes of engines and carriages in use on railways, which consist, first, in fitting the cylindrical journals of axles with one collar only, instead of two, in order to reduce the friction; second, in constructing axle boxes so that the main portion of the same, and the step or bearing for the axle journal, can be removed without lifting the carriage off the wheels. For this purpose the lower part of the axle box is made to open at the top, in order to receive the step or bearing, and that portion of the box which forms the upper grease chamber or hopper.

MANIFULATION OF STEMLAND HON.

The difference between common iron and steel is in the carbon of the latter; but if from be heated to a white heat and plunged into cold water, it becomes very hard. Meckanics take advantage of this in making axles and collars for wheel work, for it is easily filed and turned in a soft state, and afterwards hardened. Moulders who make wheels are often embarrassed by this chemical property in iron; for as the metal is poured in the mould of moist sand the evaporation of the water carries off the heat and cools the iron so quickly as to make it extremely hard. This is common in such portions of the netal as have to run the greatest distance from the aperture of recept

have the sand as dry as possible and numerous apertures.

NEW METHOD OF PROPELLING STRAMBOATS.

Some one in Sing Sing, proposes a method of propelling boats which, he states, entirely dispenses with paddle wheels or shafts of any kind. Instead of paddle wheels or propelling. Eight large bellows or air pumps, making four sets, with two in each set, are placed within the boat and worked by the engine, each one of the two alternately with the other one. Pipes or trunks leading from each bellows or pump unite each set, and are carried to the bottom of the boat for a discharge of the air from the bellows, as follows:—Air is drawn into the bellows from above the boat, through pipes, by the action of the engine, and forced out through the bottom of the boat, backward, against the water—an open channel or curb being provided beneath the boat to guide the passage of the air upon each side, along the keels, to the stern of the boat.

PROGRESS AND SEXTENT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

The city of Parls alone contains 110 establish-

boat to guide the passage of the air upon each side, along the keels, to the stern of the boat.

PROGRESS AND EXTENT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

The city of Paris alone contains 110 establishments exclusively occupied in the manufacture of materials used by photographists, and some of them employ one hundred and thirty workmen. There are seven hundred photographists in Paris, some of whom execute eighty, ninety or one hundred portraits a day, the average being five portraits a day by each photographist, costing fifteen cents each, and sold at an average of \$6. The stereoscope is also a branch of photography, in which one Parisian firm has invested \$120,000.

IRON RIGGING POR SHIPS.

Two lines of ships, of about eight hundred tons each, are running between Glasgow and Montreal. They are built of iron, and all their standing rigging—is made of wire rope, with hemp centres, like that used on some inclined planes of railroads. This rigging is lighter than hemp of equal strength, holds less wind, and is not subject to stretch after being once set. Each shroud or stay terminates in a screw, by which it can be strained to any desired extent. An improvement in the hanging of the yards is also adopted, by which the yards are made to turn in their lifts, and roll up the sails upon them, from the deck.

NEW SURVEYING INSTRUMENT.

An apparatus for delineating sections of surveys for railroads, canals, &c., and for computing the solid contents of cuttings and fillings, has been invented. It consists of a standard three feet high, supported on a carriage having three wheels. From this standard is suspended a pendulum, the rod of which extends beyond the suspension point, and there actuates a series of levers as it vibrates. When it is desired to delineate a section of a railroad survey, it is drawn on the ground, in the proper line, and, of course, the undulations give a proportionate amount of vibration to the pendulum, which again actuates the series of peculiary combined levers mentioned.

PLATING METALS.

The London Mechan

actuates the series of peculiar y combined levers mentioned.

PLATING METALS.

The London Mechanics' Magazine contains a description of the process recently patented in that city, for coating lead, iron or other metals with tin, nickel or alumina. The first part of the process consists in a mode of preparing a solution of the metal with which the articles are sto be coated or plated, for which purpose the investors proceed as follows:—For tin, they dissolve metallic tin by nitromuriatic acid, and then precipitate the tin by an alkali, or alkaline salt, preterably by the ferro-cyanide of potassium; they then mix sulphuric acid or muriatic acid with the precipitated oxide of tin, to which is added a portion of water; these are boiled in an iron vessel with a small portion of ferro-cyanide of potassium; the liquor is then filtered, and the solution is completed.

PROF. BILLIMAN ON THE INTERNAL HEAT OF THE EARTH.

solution is completed.

PROF. SILLIMAN ON THE INTERNAL HEAT OF THE RARTH.

Prof. Silliman takes a decided position in favor of the theory that the centre of the earth is a fused mass of mineral matter. His chief argument is the phenomenon of volcances, which he calls the earth's chimneys and escape pipes. There are hundreds of them always in operation—hundreds are domant; they are found all over the earth and the sea's surface, and they come from the bowels of the earth. The fiery sea in the centre of the earth—says the Professor—boils over the tops of its chimneys, and when these chimneys become choked, it forces new vents, breaking out even under the sea.

THE IRON DISCOVERY IN LIBERIA.

Dr. Hayes the assayer to the State of Massachusetts, has examined specimens of the iron recently discovered in Liberia, and subjected them to scientific analysis, with the following result:—Its chemical composition is pure iron, 98.40; quartz grains, magnetic oxide iron crystals, and zeolite, 1.50. There are no other metals present—a fact which prevents the placing of this iron in the class of meteorolites, and the absence of carbon in any form completily removes all doubt in regard to its being possibly of artificial formation.

An improvement in Carriage with the axic more safe has been exhibited in Cincinnati. A small block of vulcanized India rubber is inserted in the space, which, in what is called the clip or shackles of the shaft, intervenes between the cliptire and the round head of the shaft, through which the connecting ball is passed. The block of India rubber helds the ball in its place with a firm but elastic pressure, and entirely prevents it both

from rattling or becoming looseest by a tion. The application of this contrivance causes to play of the machinery of the carriage to be perfect alence, and by keeping the both in the machinery of the carriage to be perfect alence, and by keeping the both in the perfect silence, and by keeping the both in the perfect silence, and the perfect the lability to accident.

At a meeting of the British Association, the Chevalier Clausson read a paper on paper pulp. The straws of the cereals cannot be manufactured into paper pulp, unless cut before they are ripe, as the joints or knots of the stalks are so hardened by ripening, as to reaist bleaching agents. Many grasses contain from 30 to 50 per cent of fibrs, not strong, but easily bleached; ground reeds and canes contain about an equal amount. After examining many kinds, the Chevalier turned his attention to the papyrus, which he found to contain about 40 per cent. of strong fibre, excellent for paper and very easily bleached. He also found that the common nushes contain 40 per cent of fibre, which is a perfect substitute for rags, one ton of them containing more fibre than two tons of flax straw.

CONFRESSIBLE LIFE BOAT.

The new life boat of Mr. Berdan, of this city, is a compressible boat, made of a strong frame of wood, thoroughly braced, covered with very heavy three ply canvass, coated with India rubber inside and out; a large air compartment, in the form of a cylinder outside the boat, passing from stem to stern, be tween the water's edge and the gunwale bars, on both sides, so as to prevent a capsize. The gunwale bars and ribs are binged to the keel, so that when the boat is not required for use the ribs can be thrown parallel with the keel and thus allows the gunwale bars or gnards to fall down on both sides close to the keel, thus greatly compressing the boat

BROADWAY THEATRE .- " Herne, the Hunter, BROADWAY THEATRE.—" Herne, the Hunter," adapted and arranged expressly for this theatre, by Mr. N. B. Clarke, from Ainsworth's great romance of "Windsor Castle," will be produced for the first time to-morrow evening. The manager asures his patrons that this drama will be placed upon the same scale of grandeur that has hitherto characterized the beautiful scenie representations at this house. The scenery, machinery, costumes, appointments, &c., are all new, and to give great effect to the play Mesars. Nixon and Myers' troupe of equestrians and twenty-four beautiful horses have been engaged. The cast embraces the names of the leading performers in Mr. Marshall's company.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Lehmann's romantic fairy

pantomimic spectacle, entitled "The Elf King," which has been a long time in preparation, and underwent a final rehearsal last night, will be performed for the first time to-morrow evening. The scenery, costumes, music, dances, &c., have been prepared and arranged expressly for this play, which abounds in curious and extraordinary transformations, tricks and effects. The cast, which is unusually fine, contains the names of the Ravels, the Marzettis, the Lehmanns the Chiarinis, Mr. Jones, &c. The entertainments close with the comic pantomime of "The Four Lovers;" leading characters by the Ravels.

BOWERY THEATRE—Notwithstanding the immense success of "Herne, the Hunter," which has been 'performed to overflowing, it may be said. pantomimic spectacle, entitled "The Elf King,"

been 'performed to overflowing, it may be said, to overwhelming audiences, during a period of three weeks, the enterprising manager has determined to add to the attractions of his house by the presentation of a novel burlesque, called the "Female Forty Thieves, or the Fairy Legion of the Gold Region," which will be performed for the first time to morrow evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Misses L. Wells and Denham, and a host of other ladies and gentlemen will appear in this affair, which is classed as a "comical, musical romance of the golden age." "Herne, the Huntor" will follow.

Bunston's Thearms. "The industrious managers."

BURTON'S THEATER.-The industrious manager

BURTON'S THEATES.—The industrious manager of this popular establishment must certainly feel highly gratified at the success of Shakspere's comedy of the "Winter's Tale," which was played to large houses throughout last week, and is again amounced for to morrow evening, and every night till further notice. The scenery is new, characteristic, and some of it very elegant, and, in addition—a marked feature with the admirers of the great anthor—the original text is preserved, subject only to such curtailments as are absolutely necessary. The audiences have thus far been very enthusiast in the bestowal of applause on the leading performers, including the manager.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The remarkable favor with which all the comedica produced under Miss Keene's direction have been received, will most likely induce her to adhere more closely to that description of performances in future. The house is always full on a comedy night, no matter how unpropitious the weather may be. For to-morrow evening she tenders Morris Barnett's popular comedy of "The Serious Family," most admirably cast—Mr. G. Jordan as Capt Maguire, Mr. H. Hall as Aminidab Sleek, Mr. Mestayer as Charles Torrens, Miss Keene as Mrs. Delmaine, Miss Wells as Lady Creamly, and Miss Reignolds as Mrs. Torrens. To conclude with a new divertisement, called the "Judgment of Paris."

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Coleman's excellent comedy of "John Buil" will be performed to morrow even.

berry, Miss Raymond; Mrs. Brulgruddery, Mrs. Vernon. The amusements will close with Mr. Brougham's excessively funny, never-tiring burlesque "Po-ca-hon-tas," with the great original cast, embracing the names of the author, Miss Hodson, Mr. Welcot, &c.

Broadway Varieties.—This comfortable little theate, (late Mechanics' Hall), has been doing an unusually prosperous business during the past fornight. Everybody appears delighted with the elegant performances of Master George W. Marsh, only six years old; his sister, Mary; Misses Louise and Carrie; Master Checkene, and upwards of thirty other juveniles—all under twelve years of age. They render the various characters assigned them in the beautiful spectacle of the "Naiad Queen," in a manner that would reflect high credit on veteran actors, and are deservedly applauded throughout the performance. The spectacle is again announced for to morrow night.

Woon's Minstrels.—Mr. Bleeker's new and very

the performance. The spectacle is again announced for to morrow night.

Woon's Minstrels.—Mr. Bleeker's new and very peculiar extravaganza, styled "The Happy Man, or Treaty with Japan," having been received with the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction by large numbers of spectators throughout the last week, is resenounced for the coming one. Previous to the buriesque a fine collection of songs, dances, &c., in which George, the irresistibly droll, Mr. Pierce, the renowned eccentric comedian and tamborinist, and other favorite performers will appear.

BUCKLEY'S SKRENADERS.—These celebrated musicians have made an entire and very attractive change in their programme for to-morrow evening. The entertainments are to open with a choice selection of songs, dances, bone, violin, Chinese fiddle and her jo soles, &c.; heaides, an overture will be given from "Trovatore," with the novel introduction of the "anvil chorus," and Mr. F. Buckley will perform his great violin piece descriptive of a person dreaming of music. The whole will conclude with the operatic burlesque of "Lucrezia Borgia."

The Panoramic Pictures, illustrative of scenes.

THE PANORAMIC PICTURES, illustrative of scenes, customs, manners, &c., in China and Japan, will remain on exhibition a short time longer, at Academy Hall.

customs, manners, &c., in China and Japan, will remain on exhibition a short time longer, at Academy Hall.

The Mitchelstown, county of Tipperary, correspondent of the Belfast (Ireland) Vindicator of Jan. 16, says:—At the admission of paupers at the last meeting of the guardians of this union, a venerable man, who still held under the exterior garb of poverty that impress of respectability which the ravages of time and adversty had not been able to efface, was brought before the board in his workhouse clothes. He stated that his name was Robert Hayes—that he was born near Mitchelstown, and left his home at a very tender age—that he was four years in Bermuda, Barbadocs and Halifax—that for ten years he was the first tenor and director of music at Windsor Castle, and subsequently director of music to the King of Belgium and that he was uncle to the celebrated Irish cantatrice, Catherine Hayes, and her teacher—that he was seventy-eight years of age, in perfect health, and possession of his faculties, and willing to instruct any one who would require his professional services rather than continue a recipient of workhouse relief—and he further said that he had sent a detailed account of his reverses to his nicce, Miss Hayes, but, that, as she was at present in Australia, he could not have had a reply up to the present.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT CASE.

Feb. 16.—The United States vs. Augustus Zeregq.—This is a motion made by the defendant, Zerega, to set aside an execution issued upon a judgment recovered by the United States on a Custom House bond. Subsequently the defendant obtained a discharge from his debts under the general bankrupt act of 1841. The Secretary of the Treasury teing of opinion that this discharge did not effect the general government, ordered execution to be levied on the since acquired property of the defendant. The amount involved in this and sirailar cases depending on the decision of this rection is said to amount to upwards of half a miltion of dollars. Mr. McKeon, United States District Attorney, and his assistant, Mr. Joachimssen, apteared for the government. Pending the argument of Mr. McKeon the Court adjourned. The case is to be resumed next Saturday.

OMARA CITY, NEBRASKA TRABITORY, }
The Legislature—Secretary Cuming in a Rage— . The Last Week of the Session-Lattle Done and a Promise of No More-General News of the

In a few days the second session of the Nebraska lature adjourns, leaving a large amount of necessary business unfinished and untouched. The Code, as hepared by commissioners appointed at the previous ression of our Legislature, has been but little distanced. This was indeed one of the needful things of our Territory, and required the action of our General Asa mbly this session; however, I understand tedby, that an extra session will be called for immediately, and I trustit will be stained—that is if in that extra session/less of personal advancement, sectional strice and patty wrangcomplished. A memorial has passed will be ac-gress to locate and appropriate money for sullding the penitentiar, at Telemanh, the thriving county seat of Burt county. It is a good location. The re-ocation of the Capitol buildings has been post-poned until to-morrow. The bill will now, I thank, pass the House by a slight majority, locating it at Chester—a town in embryo—but I db not believe it can pass the Couneil, and even if it did' the Governor would not sanction it. This session is the last one for the present council—this body held very much whether any of them over get a return ticket. Michigan is represented in this body by an old fogy politician, who, I believe, boasts of once holding the office of Secretary of State there. He was put there to kill him off, and finding the people of Michigan had no further use for him, not even as a constable, he migrated here, and by some freak of popular sovereignty, was elected to the Council. He stands no chance of a re-election. There are scores in Nebraska of just such aseless, unreliable materials. A memorial has passed, asking Congress to donate 160 acres of land to actual settlers; also, for the relief of town si'es and settlers who have settled upon the school lands prior to this being surveyed. The Governor, and, indeed, the Secretary, talk of going to Washington, immediately after the session adjourns; and, by the way, speaking of the Secretary, his star seems on the decline. The people do not seem to be with him—his schemes and intrigues seem no longer palatable, and "his occupation is gone."

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There is some talk of endeavoring to pass through both houses a joint resolution condemning the course of both Governor Izard and Secretary Cuming. I think such a resolution might pass; but of late the Governor has not only kept aloof from the intrigues, schemes and policies of Secretary Cuming, but seems generally disposed to act houestly and independently, and the probability is that all such resolutions will be kept quiet at present.

There is much anxiety here relative to the result of the contested seats from this Territory in Congress, to wit: those of Judge Bennett and Bird B. Chapman. The friends of both—the former confined to the yeomanry of the Territory, and the latter to a faction or clique—are certain of ultimate success.

The thermometer this morning stood at fifteen degrees below zere. The settlements throughout the Territory are passing the winter much better than many anticipated. This is their last winter of what might be called suffering. Next season there will be large crops raised all over the country, to suffice not only the settlers but such immigration as may come in during the summer.

[KE.]

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA, TERRITORY. January 29, 1856. \
Adjournment of the Legislature—Description of a Trip Across the Plains-Advice to Emigrants.

the temporary capital, looks "like some banquet hall descrited," or more appropos, like "the last run of shad." There will no: be, I presume, much excitement or interest just around here until the spring what reliable source that there will be a large emi-

gration across the plains this season. Presuming an outline description of this interesting jaunt of about 1,000 miles travel might be interesting to some of the Herald's readers, I will, for want of more interesting matter, describe a trip across the

here—the Missouri river—generally speaking, with as little correct idea of the remaining part of his journey as if he were about exploring the country back from the Nile. He has brought with him a quantity of luggage, one-third of which will be scattered along the road, and left as useless. The first thing of importance for the trip is a good team.
oxen, I understand, are considered the best next, and, I believe, preferable are good mules. The wagon should be of the best material and well put together. The provisions for not more than that wagon attach about four yoke of oxen. Although upon the confines of civilization here, an entire outfit of team, provisions, &c., can be purchased. and all you have to do is look out for being cheated, for it is by many considered not much of a sin to cheat an emigrant, and numbers make a living at it. You want a sufficiency of clothing, suitable for the rough trip—blankets, ammunition, a good rifle, a shot gup, together with a ravolver of the navy or army size, shoes and nails for your teams, and a tent. The probable amount of provisions is variously estimated, and the quality according to taste. The following, I presume, is, perhaps, as correct an estimate for three men as any:—400 pounds of flour, 75 pounds of indian meal, 200 pounds of crackers, 75 pounds of rice, 250 pounds of hams and side bacon, 75 pounds of dried venison, 1 bushel of beans, 100 pounds of sugar, 50 pounds of coffee, 2 pounds of tea, 3 gallons of pickles in vinegar, 6 gallons of molasses, three bushels of dried fruit, 10 pounds of soda, 5 pounds tartaric acid, a little good brandy, and some dried fish. This estimate is considered sufficient for the trip to Sacramento City, California, a distance from here via Salt Lake City of about 1,890 miles. If you are going arough to California, Salt Lake City will be a pleasent resting place for you and your teams. For the sake of self protection, &c., eight or ten teams should start together, and that as early in the spring as the grass will admit.

There are many points of interest on this weari-

you and your teams. For the sake of self protection, &c., eight or ten teams should start together, and that as early in the spring as the grass will admit.

There are many points of interest on this wearisome journey. At a distance of about 211 miles from here you reach new Ford Kearney, just across the Platte river, which can be forded there. About 371 miles from here you pass Ash Hollow, where General Harney routed the Brule band of Sionx Indians last summer. A little over 500 miles from here you pass Fort Laramie. The fort is a mile and a half west of the river, on the opposite side. Here you can cross if you choose and take the south side of the Platte, but the north side is preferred. If you continue on the north side, at a distance of 68c miles from here, you pass one of the greatest curiosities of the trip, called "Devil's Gate." It is a deep canon in the Rattisenake mountains, through which the sweet water runs and completely fills the gap. The mountain walls on either side are about 400 feet high. 750 miles brings you to the summit of the Bouth Pass. This is the dividing point between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Its altitude is about 7,100 feet. 788 miles brings you to one of the tributaries of the great Colorado; 983 miles brings, and a little further on you pass an old crater of a defunct volcano. If yon go by Salt Lake, at a distance of noar 1,000 miles you pass over a mountain whose altitude is 7,248 feet, and from which you overlook the southern part of Great Salt Lake valley, one of the most magnificent views in the world. About 1,050 miles brings you into the centre of the city of the southern part of Great Salt Lake valley, one of the most magnificent views in the world. About 1,050 miles brings you into the centre of the city of the Mormons, listening to the off-hand discourses and Gentile devouring sermons of friend Brigham Young averisone weeks have passed since you saw even a village. It is built upon an inclined plane on the east side of the valley. This valley is about 25 miles from

your raind to stop and settle for life. Select you a confortable place for a farm—stick your stakes—put up your house—put in your crops—make you a home and fortune—and die.

Debate in the Common Council on the Appr

Councilman HART said that the cleaning of the

out the city, and he was happy to say that he had the honor of laying the foundation for all that had been said in the Board concerning it. He was surthe honor of laying the foundation for all that had been said in the Board concerning it. He was surprised to see gentleman in that Board adverse to what would be a public good to the city at large, and he also wondered to find other members of it so awfully angry with the press, but more especially with the Herald and Mayor Wood, for the part they took on the subject. He would like to know what this large community would be but for the press. It was the mouthpiece of the people. It helped them to expose what was wrong and encourage what was right. The public would not know what they were doing in that Board but for the press. He hoped they should never see the day when the press would be gagged, and for like own part he did not see why any man should find said with Mayor Wood. In his opinion he had soted justly by sending his communication to that Board, in order to hurry them on with the business that was of as much importance to the chart. He looked upon the Mayor to be the chart was of as much importance to the chart was of as much importance to the chart. He looked upon the Mayor to be the chart head all the departments, and he maintained that in that capacity he had a just right to do what he did. He should therefore he austained in all his meritorious efforts for the public benefit. No further time must be lost in cleaning the public choroughfares. They must not wait till June to render them passable. The streets were contracted out last year, and the contractors worked on them during the suramer months, while they had no dirt, with the exception of a little dust. When there was anything really to be done on the streets, the contractors gave up the work. So the city had to pay twice for cleaning the streets, and yet the work had not been done. Now tilere was an abundance of able bedied men who were living in a state of starvation, that one week's labor would be a great benefit to. It would not increase the tax of the city more than fifty cents on each tax haves, and, as he had already said, it would bene

The Long Island Rathroad and Its Manage

I was never hostile to ranroads as such have always considered them useful infacilitating frade and commerce, and in developing the resources of a country in times of peace, as well as indirectly affording a system of national defence in case of war. But the grasping, selfish and mean principles which railroad corperations usually evince, together with the monopolizing and exclusive privileges which they ordinarily take upon themselves, and enjoy, whether guarantied to them or not, are matters of great discontent, and are succerely deplored by all disinterested and right mindod citizens.

plored by all disinterested and right mindos oitizens.

I need not speak of the almost total disregard for the pecuniary interests and personal comforts of others, which such companies frequently manifest when not governed by proper legal restrictions—and how seldem is this the case—nor of the numerous valuable lives that have been sacrificed at the shrine of their selfish ambition in their operations on a large scale, but will content myself, at present, with citing, by your permission, a certain case in connection with the Long Island Railroad, which shows their conscientiousness in regard to what is right in even the smallest of their business transactions. On Saturday, February 2, I procured tickets for myself and family at the office of the company in Brooklyn for Hempstead, of which the following is the form:—

A LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Bro klyn to H Beanch.
GOOD FOR THIS DAY ONLY.
To be shown, and given up, when required.
C Fra. 2. EDW'D THOMPSON, Agen

To be shown, and given up, when required.

It Fig. 2. EDW D THOMPSON, Agent. Decreased the cars of the

for the day on which they were dated. And he, of course, knew it to be so. I told him I did not come to sell them, but to deliver them to where they belonged; and that I had expected, on the principle of correct dealing, he would be willing to take them. He, however, convinced me of the sense of justice which governed him by persisting in his refusal to redeem them at any price.

I have been induced to make this statement to show the public what may be expected from that company, when they will thus unhesitatingly avails themselves of the slightest pretext to drop their passengers at the most convenient depot, and them leave them—men, women and children—to provide for themselves as they best can; and to apprise them that the tickets which they receive for their passages, though unconditional, are but false tokeas and humbugs for them, and only serve as tallies for the company, to show how much money they have received in that way. There is nothing on their faces previding against contingencies of any kind; nor is there anything to show that the transit of the passengers shall depend on circumstances. Yet the above precedent, as well as others, is sufficient to prove that they are liable to be damped out of the cars before arrivin, at half their journey's end, upon any and every change and freak of the weather.

For my own part, I should not, perhaps, have sought for an adjustment, had it not been for the tetal want of respect and disregard for the passengers that were manifested on the occasion. And should I ever again wish to travel in that direction, I will take some other mode, even should it be us foot, in preference to the Long Island Railroad.

NAUTLEUS.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.:—
The numerous accounts of the burglaries and The numerous accounts of the burgiaries and robberies published from day to day in the papers, and which are apparently committed without any efforts to arrest the offenders, have naturally spread alarm and fear among the peaceable and well disposed of our community. Citizens are knocked down and robbed with impunity, and our police appar to be entirely inadequate to protect us from the midnight assassin and the burgiar. Our citizens are heavily taxed to maintain a large police force, for which they do not receive, in their persons or their property, that protection which they have been promised and which, they have a right to demand. The questions naturally arise—does the difficulty rest with the present police system and its management? and if it does, what will remedy the evik of which the community complain? As a citizen of New York, I feel, in common with all, the disgrace which attaches to us, and I beg leave, through the columns of your influential paper, to propose a plan which, in my opinion, will protect our persons and property from the assassin and burglar. My plau is to place the whole police force of this city on patrol drivy at night, except a small number, say one hundred, who shall be kept at the station houses in the different wards, where persons may apply for assistance when necessary. There is no cartily nacessity for such a large number of policemen parentling our streets in the day time. As, from necessary, the men whom we see dressed in the police uniform in the day time must sleep and rest at night, their labors are entirely lost to the community at a time when their services are most required. The bargiar, assassin and robber dare not in the open day pursue their dangerous vocation. Every citizes is a policeman, and would immediately arrest the offender. These desperate characters, unlike our policemen, sleep and rest from their labors in the day time, but at night, and aided by the secarity which darkness affords, they prow about ear streets, enter our dwellings and depredate upon us. robberies published from day to day in the papers,

Marine Court—General Term. [Before Justices McCar'hy, Thompson and Mayna FEB. 16.—Brown vs. Gager.—Judgmene aff

FER. 16.—Brown vs. Gager.

with costs.

White vs. Beach.—Three causes, motion to
miss denied with \$5 costs in each.

Gould vs. Chamberle'in.—The judgment below
not entered within the four days after the trial,
is therefore void. \$\text{s}\$'t aside without costs.

Cook vs. Kelley.—Judgment affirmed with cos
Niles vs. Bur'ker.—Judgment reversed with co
Kurshead vs. Ettinger.—Judgment reversed